

Striking First

By ELINOR MARSH

Tom Barnes received a note from his fiancée, Lucy Edmonds, asking him to call upon her. There was nothing in the note except the bare request, and instead of being signed "your loving Lucy" it was simply "Lucy." Tom had noticed a coolness of late on the part of his fiancée's parents and had a foreboding that he was summoned to receive a dismissal. He took time enough before answering the summons to prepare himself for the ordeal. After much thought he resolved that if he must be stabbed he would stab first. The principle of the superiority of an initial force is as true in the game of love as in war. So on meeting Lucy, without giving her time to say a word he spoke himself:

"Well, who is the party who is to take my place?"

"That's very unkind."

"What's unkind, throwing me over? Would you have written me that cold blooded note for any other purpose?"

"Worse and worse. Cold blooded note! What was there cold blooded about it?"

"Let us not waste words. Since I know why you have sent for me, you need not explain. I come, firstly, in obedience to your summons; secondly, for a purpose of my own."

Tom's assuming the upper hand in the matter had its effect on Lucy. What she had to say to him was really from her mother, not from herself.

"What is it?" she asked in a low voice, in which there was a suspicion of tremor.

"To ask the question I propounded when I entered. Who is the party that is to take my place?"

Lucy made no reply for awhile. She sat with her eyes cast down to the betrothal ring which Tom had given her. It was on the third finger of her left hand, and she was turning it as though it troubled her. Thoughts, regrets, duty, indecision were coursing through her brain like water through a dam.

"I've asked you a simple question," Tom added. "It calls only for a simple answer."

Mrs. Edmonds, who had worked her daughter up to do her bidding, had foreseen that if Lucy gave the name of the new suitor Tom would probably riddle him and thus undo all that had been done, so she had enjoined upon her child that if Tom suspected he was thrown over for another he was not to be told who that other was.

"Mother has very justly said that you would naturally be prejudiced," "I did not ask what mother says. I asked you for the name of the man who is to take my place."

Whether it was through obedience or that Lucy shrank from an admission that he had been supplanted, she could not bring herself to make it. After trying various methods to get it out of her Tom wrote a dozen names on a slip of paper, showed them to her and asked her if the name of the other man was among them. Lucy ran down the list till she came to Legrand Atwood, when the expression changed. Tom's eyes were fixed upon her, and he saw that he had got the secret.

"That'll do," he said, tearing up the paper. "This name has been concealed from me by your mother's orders because she does not consider me a proper person to criticize the man she approves instead of me. I will not honor the party by considering him a rival for your love. But your mother is right in assuming that from my past position toward you I am not a competent witness against a man who has done me. I have but one request to make of you."

"What is it?" said Lucy in an almost inaudible voice.

"That you take no definite action with regard to Mr. Atwood for one month from today."

Lucy made the desired promise, and Tom's manner changed toward her at once. When he left her he assumed none of a lover's privileges, simply pressing her hand. Lucy begged him to tell her how he had hit on Mr. Atwood. She had met him during a visit to another city and was not aware that Tom had ever heard of him. Tom declined for the present to gratify her curiosity.

Lucy pined for Tom for two weeks, when the status was suddenly changed. Mr. Atwood was arrested for misuse of the mails, the charge being that he had sent circulars and received moneys for investments in a fictitious company.

Lucy at once sent for Tom. This time her note began, "Dearest Tom," and ended, "Your loving Lucy." Tom answered the summons at once.

"Did you know anything about this?" she hesitated.

"Rascal!" supplied Tom. "I did. I heard through a chum of mine that during your visit to A. he was endeavoring to be attentive to you; that he was lavish in his expenditures and was under suspicion. When I parted from you recently I made inquiries and found that several persons whom he had swindled were getting after him. I then simply waited for what has occurred."

"It was very unkind of you not to tell me of your suspicions," said Lucy, pouting.

"You mean that it was unkind of me not to tell your mother of them through you," was the smiling reply.

That was the end of the opposition to Tom as a husband for Lucy, and they were married.

Defining a Crank.

"A crank is a fellow who insists on trying to convince me instead of letting me convince him."—Boston Transcript.

Old Time.

"Time flies." "Yep. And it never has to stop for fudder trouble or lack of gasoline."—Detroit Free Press.

HUGHES WARMS UP IN TACOMA

Republicans and Progressives Unite to Welcome Him

OLD-FASHIONED G. O. P. VICTORY

Notification of Wilson Is to Take Place on September 2

Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 16.—Crowds gathered at Tacoma and Seattle yesterday to greet Charles E. Hughes, and smaller but as enthusiastic groups of citizens assembled at stations in little towns along the line of the Northern Pacific railroad, waving flags and cheering as the special train bearing the nominee sped on its way from Spokane to this city. Party leaders who joined the campaign early at Spokane received a telegram early yesterday saying that hundreds of Republicans and Progressives were arriving in the two cities from outlying communities to meet Mr. Hughes and that the meetings yesterday afternoon and last night would more than rival those Monday at Spokane, where the nominee spoke to eleven thousand persons and was applauded by ten thousand more while he led a parade through the city. So large have been the crowds that have turned out to meet the candidate wherever he has appeared in Washington that the leaders are confident of an old-fashioned Republican victory next November.

For all of the strenuous work of Monday, Mr. Hughes was up as early as any member of his party yesterday morning, and after eating a light breakfast, stepped to the flat car attached to the rear of the train to watch the moving picture operators and photographers take pictures of the beautiful mountains and valleys through which the train was passing. A committee composed of Republicans and Progressives and a crowd of citizens met the nominee when the train arrived at noon and escorted him to New Washington hotel, where a reception was held.

At three o'clock, Mr. Hughes went to the auditorium to deliver his first speech of the day. He left at 5 o'clock.

WILSON NOT TO TOUR COUNTRY

President Will Merely Accept Invitations to Speak at Different Places

Washington, Aug. 16.—After a conference yesterday between President Wilson and the members of the Democratic campaign committee, Vance C. McCormick, chairman of the national committee, announced that the president would make no speaking tour, but probably would accept invitations to speak at different places.

NOTIFY WILSON SEPT. 2.

President Will Go to Long Branch, N. J., for the Ceremonies.

Washington, Aug. 16.—Formal notification to President Wilson of his nomination will take place Sept. 2. That date was definitely selected yesterday when arrangements were made for the president to go to Long Branch, N. J., for the ceremony. The president already has completed his speech of acceptance. The notification speech will be made by Senator James.

The president probably will remain at Long Branch until he leaves for Hodgenville, Ky., to speak Sept. 4 at the Lincoln ceremony.

HUGHES TO INVADE SOUTH.

Will Speak in Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 4—Yields a Date to Wilson.

New York, Aug. 16.—William R. Willcox, chairman of the Republican national committee, announces that the itinerary of Charles E. Hughes, Republican candidate for the presidency, had been changed through "politeness" to President Wilson to avoid speeches by both candidates in Kentucky on Sept. 4.

From Sept. 1, when Mr. Hughes will be in Kansas City, the itinerary will be advanced one day until Lexington, Ky., is reached on Sept. 5. The extra day gained by the change will be filled in Nashville, Tenn., where Mr. Hughes will speak on Sept. 4, the day scheduled for the president to speak in Kentucky.

MOVE FOR CHEAPER BREAD.

House Committee Takes Up Bill to Repeal Duties on Mixed Flour.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 16.—The Rainey bill to repeal existing duties on mixed flour, said to be designed to afford cheaper bread, was considered yesterday by the House ways and means committee, but action was postponed.

HAIR HINTS

Worth the Attention of Everyone Who Would Avoid Dandruff, Itching Scalp, Gray Hairs and Baldness.

"What will stop my hair coming out?" Reply: Parian Sage is the best remedy for hair and scalp troubles; said to prevent baldness, grayness and dandruff.

The great war has not interfered with the sales of Parian Sage—one of the most helpful and invigorating hair treatments known—as it is made in this country from the original formula.

"Before going to bed, I always rub a little Parian Sage into my scalp," says a woman whose luxurious, soft and shiny hair is greatly admired. This simple itching scalp, keeps the hair from falling out and makes it easy to dress attractively.

Beautiful soft, glossy, healthy hair for those who use Parian Sage. You can get a bottle of this inexpensive French hair dresser from the Red Cross Pharmacy, and druggists everywhere, with guarantee of satisfaction, or money refunded.—Adv.

SCALP TERRIBLE WITH DANDRUFF

Face Full of Pimples, Itched and Developed Into Sore Eruptions. Hair Came Out in Handfuls.

HEALED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

"My scalp was terrible with dandruff and my face was full of pimples. The pimples were small and hard and they festered and came to a head. They itched and I could scratch myself in the night and then they would develop into sore eruptions. My scalp also itched very much and every night before I went to bed I would comb my hair and the dandruff and my hair came out in handfuls."

"I read of the wonderful results with Cuticura Soap and Ointment so I sent for a sample and then bought the Soap and Ointment, and after using three boxes of Ointment and two cakes of Soap I was healed." (Signed) Vincent Intervante, 224 Albany St., Cambridge, Mass., July 21, '15.

Sample Each Free by Mail With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

BOOSTING A CITY.

Some Ideas Presented By a Quincy Contemporary.

The real intrinsic value of newspaper advertising as compared with the clap-trap fly-by-night schemes worked by some real "good ones" from time to time has never been better illustrated than it is in this city by the result of a campaign of general newspaper advertising in Boston and local newspapers for the benefit of Quincy in the past.

Two years ago, some of our live merchants, mindful of the fact that we had a good article to advertise, mindful of the fact that no better suburb of Boston existed, and mindful of the fact that others would think so if we did, raised some money to back their judgment.

A generous advertisement was inserted in every Boston daily as well as the Quincy papers, setting forth the advantages of the city in a plain straightforward way.

No individual's or group of individuals' name was attached in any way to the advertisement. It simply stated that we were a live town, stated that we enjoyed our city and why, and urged others to come here and enjoy it with us.

This advertisement caused widespread comment in New England even among large advertisers and advertising men, some smaller places in the suburbs following suit, as its unmistakable value was appreciated.

This advertisement was published first in the fall of 1914, followed by another insertion in the spring of 1915—two insertions only, mind you.

Now for the results. You say, perhaps, that it is a coincidence; no matter. The fact remains the same that Quincy has never grown as fast as from that time; it never has grown as well; the personnel of the growth has never been as good; Quincy has never had as many new people settle here from other suburbs as in the past two years; something has done it.

The possible statement that "the town would have grown anyway" is true; that sort of thing is worthy of the brain of a fort back of it. Such a man's advice is generally free and it is worth it.

The point is that we had an article of merit. We didn't do a thinking party, we proclaimed it. When you do that and can deliver the goods somebody thinks as you do—or is willing to investigate. Out of those reached by a million or two circulation a certain percentage are moving somewhere, spring and fall. Out of this percentage Quincy gets a share that would otherwise drift to some other suburb.

They drop off of train or trolley; somebody gets hold of them; gets them interested; gets them to live here; they like and bring their friends—the rest is easy. That is what happened after the advertisements spoken of.

It is a general belief that hundreds of people have made their homes in this city directly or indirectly through the publicity of a year or two ago.

We are informed that the number who sat back and said, "No, we will not contribute, but will take our share of the benefits," were surprisingly small, hardly by an instance. They, almost to a man, said, "yes, sure thing."

We are also informed that the matter is being taken up again for this fall on a little larger scale, by the progressive business men of Quincy, and a very hearty support is looked for.

So far as the Patriot Ledger is concerned the advertisement is not of pecuniary advantage to them. It has been, however, and offers now to publish the verities of free of charge and to offer any help or suggestion in its power.

The Patriot-Ledger profit will come later by increase of population. It stands in the same position as does any other corporation or individual interested in doing business in the city.

Our city is growing and growing fast. The comfortable anemic and phlegmatic plodder who says "it will grow all right anyway" will only be kept out of the discard and out of the company of the croakers by the new, happily, large percentage of wide awake, optimistic, go-ahead boosters, who, though not all indigenous to the soil of Quincy have been converted in spite of themselves. You find plenty of boosters now.

When we have things coming our way let us "follow our hands" and keep the ball rolling.

The city is just what we make it, good or bad, large or small, but we believe, with the thinking element, that the campaign will be as fruitful of results as was the campaign previous—Quincy (Mass.) Patriot.

CHINESE ATTACK THE JAPS

And a Sizeable War Cloud Appears in Far East.

Washington, Aug. 16.—The attack by Chinese troops on the Japanese garrison at Chongchiguan in eastern Mongolia as reported from Tokyo, disturbs official circles here as the possible forerunner of difficulties between the two powers.

No details are known, but the fact that Japanese reinforcements are being rushed there has led to the belief that Japan may intend a more vigorous handling of disputes as to her jurisdiction in China.

DRUG MANUFACTURE IN UNITED STATES

Number of Firms and Product Increased During Period from 1909 to 1914, Says U. S. Report.

A summary of the general results of the 1914 census of manufacturers for the production of druggists' preparations, patent and proprietary medicines and compounds, and perfumery and cosmetics has been issued by Director Sam. L. Rogers, of the bureau of the census, department of commerce. It consists of a statement of the quantities of the anesthetic and narcotic drugs used as materials and of the products manufactured, prepared under the direction of William M. Steuart, chief statistician for manufacturers, and are subject to such change and correction as may become necessary upon further examination of the original returns.

"Druggists' preparations" include all materials for use by druggists in compounding medicines to be dispensed upon physicians' prescriptions or orders. These comprise tinctures, fluid extracts, medicinal syrups, and other liquid preparations; pills, tablets, powders, etc.; alkaloids and derivatives (cocaine, codeine, morphine, quinine, and strychnine); synthetic medicinal preparations, such as acetanilid, acetophenetidin, phenolphthalein, saccharin, methylsalicylate, etc.; medicinal metals and their salts (bromides, acetates, citrates, biomuth, etc.); and biological products, such as sera, vaccines, toxins, etc.

"Patent and proprietary medicines" are those sold under the protection of a patent, copyright, or trademark, or prepared according to a secret formula; and "patent and proprietary compounds" include all such compounds not intended for medical use, such as fire extinguisher compounds, household ammonia, insecticides, etc.

"Perfumery and cosmetics" comprise cologne, toilet water, face powders, cold cream, etc., and perfumes.

Concerns engaged in drug grinding as their principal business are not included in this industry.

Each establishment is classed, according to its principal products, in one of the three branches of the industry, but in many cases one establishment manufactures products pertaining to more than one branch, and there is a considerable production of these commodities by establishments classified in other industries.

Establishments, Products and Materials. Reports for 1914 were received from 4,082 establishments, with products valued at \$172,008,940. The number of establishments in 1914 exceeded that in 1909 by 440, or 12.1 per cent, and the value of the products increased during the five-year period by \$30,067,344, or 21.2 per cent.

The materials reported as consumed by all establishments in 1914 comprised 118,282 pounds of opium, 316,130 ounces of morphine or derivatives thereof, 414,255 ounces of cocaine or derivatives thereof, 13,039 ounces of heroin, and 23,859 ounces of diacetyl morphine.

Of the 4,082 establishments reported for all three branches of the industry, 850 were located in New York, 291 in Illinois, 353 in Pennsylvania, 267 in Ohio, 224 in Missouri, 179 in Massachusetts, 161 in Indiana, 155 in Michigan, 142 in California, 134 in New Jersey, and 107 in Minnesota, and the remaining 1,109 establishments were distributed among 34 states, ranging from 89 in Iowa to 1 in Arizona. The states for which no establishments were reported are Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico and Wyoming.

Druggists' Preparations.

The manufacture of druggists' preparations in 1914 was reported by 438 establishments, with products valued at \$48,624,966. At the census of 1909 there were reported 375 establishments, with products valued at \$43,958,479. The increase in number of establishments thus amounted to 16.8 per cent, and in value of products to 10.6 per cent.

The production of liquid preparations, such as tinctures, fluid extracts, and medicinal syrups, reported for 1914 was valued at \$13,900,402; and of pills, tablets, powders, etc., at \$10,900,000. These figures, however, are to be considered as representing only an approximate distribution of these classes of goods because of the inability of the manufacturers in many cases to make separate reports for certain products.

The manufacture of alkaloids and their derivatives in 1914 was reported by 142 establishments, with products valued at \$11,493,168. Of these establishments, 27 were located in New York, 17 in Pennsylvania, 13 in Illinois, 8 in Ohio, and 7 in New Jersey, and the remaining 70 were distributed among 27 states.

The production of synthetic medicinal preparations to the value of \$1,394,996 was reported by 72 establishments, of which 17 were located in New York and 10 in Pennsylvania, the remaining 45 being distributed among 20 states.

The manufacture of medicinal metals and their salts, valued at \$234,507, was reported by 47 establishments, of which 16 were located in New York and 17 in Pennsylvania, the remaining 20 being distributed among 11 states.

The manufacture of serums, vaccines, toxins, and other biological products, to the value of \$6,223,475, was reported by 93 establishments, of which 19 were located in Kansas, 10 each in Illinois, Missouri and Nebraska, 7 in Pennsylvania, 6 each in Indiana, Iowa and New York, 5 in Montana, 3 each in Michigan and Wisconsin, 2 each in Minnesota and South Dakota, and 1 each in California, District of Columbia, Kentucky and Tennessee.

Patent and Proprietary Medicines and Compounds.

The manufacture of patent and proprietary medicines and compounds in 1914 was reported by 3,088 establishments, with products valued at \$105,065,611. At the census of 1909 there were reported 2,838 establishments, with products valued at \$83,771,154. The increase in number of establishments and value of products thus amounted to 8.7 per cent and 26.1 per cent, respectively.

Patent and proprietary medicines to the value of \$83,455,264 were manufactured by 2,271 establishments in 1914 (including some which were engaged primarily in the manufacture of druggists' preparations and perfumery and cosmetics); the leading five states in this branch of the industry being New York, with 406



"Stenographer Wanted" "Hello! Give me Oxford 1765."

"This is Burdett College." "I'm George Adams. Send me another stenographer as good as the last. I had to promote her."

Business men prefer Burdett-trained young men and women because they are capable, trained, alert. Burdett graduates always obtain satisfactory positions.

We'd like to talk with you about YOUR boy or girl. Burdett College Courses: Business, Shorthand, Combined, Secretarial, Applied Business and Management, Spanish, Civil Service, Finishing, Normal.

Positions for all Graduates. Day or Night School. Degree Free on Request. Visitors Welcome.

BURDETT COLLEGE
15 Boylston Street, Boston

establishments; Illinois, 203; Pennsylvania, 192; Ohio, 130; and Missouri, 120; and patent and proprietary compounds to the value of \$16,514,352 were manufactured by 1,006 establishments, the leading five states being New York, with 211 establishments; Illinois, 97; Pennsylvania, 83; Missouri, 73; and Massachusetts, 60. Some of these establishments manufactured both medicines and compounds.

Perfumery and Cosmetics.

The manufacture of perfumery and cosmetics in 1914 was reported by 559 establishments, with products valued at \$17,718,369. These figures, however, do not include the products of establishments classified, according to their principal products, in the other two branches of this industry. At the census of 1909 there were reported 429 establishments, with products valued at \$14,211,969. The percentages of increase in number of establishments and value of products were 30.3 and 24.7, respectively.

The value of the production of perfumery and cosmetics and other toilet preparations in 1914, by all establishments, including those engaged primarily in the manufacture of druggists' preparations and of patent and proprietary medicines and compounds, was \$19,160,427.

The leading five states reported by 559 establishments classified in this branch of the industry were New York, with 175; Illinois, 67; Pennsylvania, 45; Ohio, 34; and Michigan, 28.

How a Truck Driver Got Out an Emergency Newspaper.

Among the stories of "Interesting People" in the August American Magazine is one about Tom Clark, foreman of the wagon drivers for the New York World. One night after the Morning World had gone to press a big piece of news occurred. Clark had sense enough to see that it was big news. Without consulting anybody he gathered in a few printers and pressmen and got out an extra. He beat the town and a raise in salary was his reward. The piece of news which he so deftly handled was the death of King Edward VII.

Anti-Air Craft Shells. Special shells have to be used in anti-air craft guns, for the ordinary shell fired into the air cannot be seen in its flight, and the gunner would have no idea whether he went near his target or not. So "tracer" shells are used in anti-air craft guns.

This shell leaves a trail of smoke by day and fire by night, so that its flight can clearly be seen, and the gunner is able to observe how far off his target he is.

The "tracer" has in its base an inflammable composition which is fired as the shell leaves the gun. The actual base of the shell has in it a number of holes, through which the smoke streams as the shell makes its way through the air. At night a firework attaches to the base of the shell takes the place of the smoke composition.

The shell itself is a high explosive shrapnel—that is to say, it is a shell with a thick steel high explosive head and a thin steel body filled with bullets. When it bursts the flying fragments of thick steel from the head smash up the aeroplane or Zeppelin, while the flying bullets kill or wound the aviators.—Pearson's.

System in Saving.

"The only good plan for saving is to make it an invariable rule to deposit something each week or each month," says a bank president. "Having thus put the money aside, it should be considered out of reach and on no account to be drawn upon except in case of sickness, loss of employment or death. It is surprising how money will pile up when such a system as this is followed. If every one who possesses any income at all would adopt the practice and stick to it, no matter how small the deposits might be, poverty would be well nigh abolished."

Plainly Unjust.

"Great rackets this here art business is!" exclaimed the maid in an angry voice. "Missus bez got a Venus in her parlor with both arms broke off above th' elbows, an' then she comes out an' docks me a dollar fer chippin' jes one han'le offen this slazy little old teacup."—Puck.

Talking Shop.

"I don't like to wait on grouchy customers." "Nor I." "I hate to have a customer growl at me."

"Mine don't growl," said the dentist, "but they all show their teeth."—Kansas City Journal.

A Real Regret.

Editor—I am obliged to decline your poem with thanks. I am very sorry, but—Poet—But what? Editor—The management insists upon my declining all poems that way.

Voice of the Bells.

R. L. Stevenson said that "there is so often a threatening note, something blatant and metallic, in the voice of bells that we have fully more pain than pleasure in hearing them."

No Chance For Him.

Knicker—Enjoy your car? Bocker—It might as well be a milk wagon. The only time the rest of the family don't use it is between 4 and 7 in the morning.—New York Sun.

Everything that exists depends upon the past, prepares the future and is related to the whole.—Oersted.

HUSBAND OBJECTS TO OPERATION

Wife Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Des Moines, Iowa.—"Four years ago I was very sick and my life was nearly spent. The doctors stated that I would never get well without an operation and that without it I would not live one year. My husband objected to any operation and got me some of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took

to get better and am now well, am stout and able to do my own housework. I can recommend the Vegetable Compound to any woman who is sick and run down as a wonderful strength and health restorer. My husband says I would have been in my grave ere this if it had not been for your Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. BLANCH JEFFERSON, 703 Lyon St., Des Moines, Iowa.

Before submitting to a surgical operation it is wise to try to build up the female system and cure its derangements with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; it has saved many women from surgical operations.

Write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for advice—it will be confidential.

The Battle of Chalons.

There have been so many bloody battles it is perhaps impossible to say with absolute certainty which of them all was the bloodiest, but the balance of the evidence seems to be in favor of the battle of Chalons. France, fought A. D. 451 between the Huns, under Attila, and the Romans, Goths and Franks, under the command of Aetius, the most renowned captain of his day. At the head of his 500,000 savages Attila was having everything his own way, and it looked as if Aryan civilization was destined to fall before the Tartar despotism, when suddenly, like a bolt out of the blue, Aetius fell upon the barbaric hordes and Europe was saved. It is estimated that 400,000 of the barbarians were left dead on the field.

Arithmetic by Hand.

We shall never be in danger of forgetting that our ancestors did their sums on their fingers so long as arithmetic retains the word "digits." But modern civilization knows nothing of the elaborate developments of this method. It takes a Wallachian peasant to multiply 8 by 9 on his hands. This is how he does it: The fingers of either hand, beginning with the thumb, stand for the numbers from 6 to 10. So the ring finger of one hand and the middle finger of the other are stuck out to represent 8 and 9. Counting the fingers remaining on the side farthest from the thumbs, he finds them 1 and 2 respectively, and 1 multiplied by 2 gives him the units of his product—2. Then he counts from the thumbs to the stuck out fingers inclusive, finds them 3 and 4, adds these and gets 7 for his tens. Answer, 72. All this to avoid knowing the multiplication table beyond 4 times 4!

Napoleon Was Too Busy!

T'WAS a sad day for the French Emperor when he sent out the "too busy" message to a certain man who called with an idea. He told his assistants to attend to it. They lacked Napoleon's vision and soon after they took down the Corsican's sign, "Emperor."

Napoleon's particular caller this busy day was Robert Fulton, who wanted to show him how he could take his troops to England by steam. Had Napoleon's eyes been on the future and not glued to the present there would have been a different map of Europe and no lonely cell at St. Helena.

During these extra war boom times a few Napoleons of